



FOR PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
Of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
Of New York.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
**ATHAN ROWLEY.**

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tepecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:  
1st Dist.—JOHN PETER, of Posey.  
2d "—JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.  
3d "—MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.  
4th "—DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.  
5th "—THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.  
6th "—LOVELL H. ROSS, of Greene.  
7th "—EDWARD W. MCGUINNESS, of Park.  
8th "—JAMES F. SCIT, of Clinton.  
9th "—DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.  
10th "—DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3.

ANOTHER SYMPTOM.—A vote was taken on board the new lake steamer, "Queen City," on her last trip from Buffalo to Chicago. It resulted as follows: For Taylor 51, for Cass 14, for the free soil candidate Van Buren, 29. There are some Barnburners down among the Lakes, and Matty is likely to get a vote that will astonish the Cass men in November next.

In connection with this vote, we may state that there are now evident signs that there will be a Van Buren ticket run in Pennsylvania.—The Bedford Reporter, published in the town where Mr. Wilnot resides, has run up the Van Buren flag, and it is confidently expected that Mr. Wilnot, and the friends of his province in that State, will rally under the new ticket.

A TAYLOR MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—At a meeting of the Democrats of the city of Charleston and the adjacent Neck, friendly to Gen. Taylor's election, was held a few nights ago. All the Charleston papers agree that it was a tremendous gathering. W. B. Pringle, Esq., acted as president, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents. The speeches were numerous and spirited. The resolutions, which are long and terribly severe upon Gen. Cass, were adopted by acclamation. A resolution to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency and Gen. Wm. O. Butler for the Vice Presidency passed unanimously. The Charleston Patriot says:

On no former occasion has there been a larger number of persons assembled. If this meeting is a sample of the others that will succeed it throughout the State, South Carolina will be unanimous for Taylor, and if the meetings throughout the country resemble it, Gen. Taylor will go into the Presidency with a rush.

THE RICHEST JOKE YET.—The Portsmouth N. H. Gazette says, "If it had not been for Gen. Cass and the Democrats in Congress, the Whigs would not now have Gen. TAYLOR as a candidate. He would have been left to starve to death in Mexico." We challenge the production of a single act by the administration or its friends which gave aid "and comfort" to Gen. TAYLOR. All will recollect the intense anxiety which pervaded the whole country for the fate of Taylor and his gallant band, and the thrill of joy which was every where experienced when the news of Buena Vista, fought and won, was received. Post admitted Santa Anna into Mexico and the Democrats of Congress passed a constructive censure on Gen. Taylor for the capitulation of Monterey. It was not the fault of either of these that he did not starve in Mexico, or the bones of all his command within the soil of the enemy.

SIGNING OFF.—Capt. Otis Caldwell, one of the Committee in Boutetourt county (Va.) publishes a card in the Fincastle Valley Whig, in which he says:

"I beg leave to say, that being a Republican, I feel it my duty to give my hearty support to Gen. Taylor, and thereby contribute to the furtherance of the principles advocated by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison."

The Valley Whig says:

"There are numbers of others in this county, whose names stand upon those Vigilance Committees, who occupy the same position as Capt. Caldwell—they are determined to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and neither the threats of Battery of Locofoco leaders can deter them from their purpose."

Prince John Van Buren says that in six weeks it will require affidavits to prove that Gen. Cass has been a candidate for the Presidency in New York.

COMMODORE PERRY has received the freedom of the city of New York, and the thanks of the corporation, for his conduct during the Mexican war.

FROM MEXICO.—We take the following extracts of Mexican news from the N. O. Picayune of the 22d and 23d ult:

Our packages by the Alabama contained papers from the city of Mexico to the 11th inst—three days later than our former accounts. We have at last accounts of an engagement between the troops of Bustamante and Paredes. The official report of the former officer is before us, dated Marfil, the 17th inst. He claims that he drove the insurgents several times behind their works, they having sailed out to attack him. His own loss is said to be slight, while Paredes had twenty-seven killed and about sixty wounded. The forces of Paredes received considerable accession from the people of the surrounding country, he having promised them the sacking of Guanajuato after his triumph should be secure.

The newspapers have private letters from Guanajuato to the 7th. These give a less favorable coloring to the success of Bustamante, though they speak well of the courage displayed by him.

From various indications we should judge that the cause of Paredes was every day acquiring strength. Hence the anxiety of the Government journals that he should be crushed at once.

In one of the skirmishes which took place near Guanajuato, it is said that Jarauta was severely wounded by being thrown from his horse, and that he will probably die from the effects of the injury.

Two Days Later.—Since the above was in type, the U. S. steamship New Orleans has arrived, having sailed on the 17th inst. She has brought over the headquarters of the 5th Infantry, under command of Lt. Col. Miles.

Our letters and papers not yet being at hand, we learn verbally that it was currently reported and believed at Vera Cruz that Paredes had defeated Bustamante, with a loss to the latter of five hundred men. The papers of the Alabama gave but one side of the story, and upon reading them the suspicion was forced upon the mind that Bustamante had been worsted, but with no such loss as is now supposed.

We have received from Capt. Auld, of the New Orleans, a memorandum of the news at Vera Cruz, in which it is stated that the latest intelligence from the interior reported the defeat of Paredes by Bustamante, and not Bustamante by Paredes, as we have it from another respectable source. Capt. Auld, in connection with this, has the following paragraph in his memorandum:

Intelligent Mexicans at Vera Cruz, in the face of the reported defeat of Paredes, and without contradicting it, positively affirm that he will overturn the Government of Herrera.

Lieut. Martin, 3d Dragoons, died at the National Bridge about the 20th inst., of yellow fever, after his return from a short leave of absence thence to Vera Cruz.

The troops are either all embarked or have had transports in ports assigned to them, except the 1st Regiment of Artillery, stationed in part of the castle and in the town, as the garrison of the place, and several companies of dragoons, composing the rear-guard of the army.

Gen. Arista, late Minister of War, has resigned.

Arrival of the Great Western.—At an early hour this morning we received our advices by the Great Western. The papers from the city of Mexico by her are no later than were brought by the Alabama.

The Great Western reached Ship Island at noon of Thursday, the 20th. She brought over \$70,000 in specie, and also the officers and men of the 4th Infantry.

The troops were immediately put on board the U. S. steamer A. R. Hitzel, to be conveyed to Pascagoula.

A letter from Major Cross, chief quartermaster in Mexico, announces the melancholy intelligence of the death of Capt. T. M. Gleason, A. Q. M. He died at Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., at a quarter past 10, P. M., after an illness of ten days of the vomit.

We have conversed with an intelligent foreigner, a passenger on the Great Western, who left the city of Mexico on the 12th. He says that the government was exceedingly alarmed on account of the success of Paredes, and it was proposed to fortify the garitas of the city in order to restrict his approach. It will also be seen by the letter below that the universal belief is that Bustamante was signally defeated by Paredes, the official report of the former to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two Americans were robbed at Jalapa the night before the troops left there and then murdered. They had a large amount of money with them, but were intoxicated at the time of the murder.

The Mexican authorities are pursuing the robbers who infest the road to the capital.

They are dealt with summarily, being hung as fast as taken.

We annex a letter from a correspondent at Vera Cruz:

Vera Cruz, July 16, 1848.

The British courier arrived last night from the city of Mexico, but he brought no papers, or at least I could hear of none. I have been assured, however, by persons who have received letters from respectable sources to the 14th inst., that the prospects of Paredes look bright, and but little doubt is entertained by intelligent foreigners in the city that he will eventually succeed in overthrowing the Government. By these letters have also been received authentic accounts of the battle between him and Bustamante, and all agree that the latter was soundly whipped, and they expect that, under the excitement and advantage of victory, he will soon find his way into the capital. One thing is certain, that revolutions in Mexico have even with less advantages returned the Government, and for the last ten years none have shown in their infancy brighter prognostication of success than the present.

You can form your own opinion of the singular position of the United States should Paredes succeed, but it is well known that his opposition to what he terms the disgraceful cession of the public domain, in the treaty with the United States, is the base of his revolutionary movements. If victorious will he not feel himself bound to carry out the avowed purpose of his rebellion by refusing to acknowledge the treaty as binding upon Mexico, and probably by carrying on a guerrilla warfare along the line of our exposed frontier? Should this be so—and I think it not unlikely—he only hope of a permanent peace will be for the United States again to invade the country, conquer it, and keep it.

A rumor was afloat this morning that Paredes and Bustamante had had another fight, but I could not trace it to any authentic source.

The Latest.—Our letters and files of papers by the New Orleans come to hand yesterday. Our files from the city of Mexico are to the 14th inst., three days later than we received by the Great Western.

We are still left in much uncertainty as to

the result of the action between Paredes and Bustamante. The papers in the interests of each claim the victory for their side. In the Monitor Republicano of the 14th there is a kind of a diary of each day's events, from which it appears that on the 7th everything was quiet. On the 8th Bustamante attempted to carry by assault the fort of El Tajo, but was repulsed after desperate fighting. Some deserters went over this day to Paredes. On the 9th some troops of the 3d regiment of Allende went over to Paredes. There was little fighting this day. On the 10th tranquility reigned, but there is a report that this day Bustamante retired from Marfil, but the government newspapers refuse to believe it. Even from this enumeration we think it manifest that Paredes had the best of it down to the 10th. We have a letter from a very intelligent foreigner in Vera Cruz who writes that the report is current there that Bustamante had fallen back, in consequence of his reverses, to Celaya, about half way between Guanajuato and Queretaro, and that most of his troops had deserted. Bustamante confesses, in a dispatch dated the 8th inst., that the division of Cortazar had been repulsed, and that many of his troops dispersed, but he effects to treat it as a light affair.

The supreme court had pronounced its decision upon the question of the treaty, declaring that it was not necessary that it should be submitted to the Legislature of the different States for their approval.

GEN. CUSHING AND THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—When the Massachusetts volunteers passed this city, says the Louisville Journal, we learned from some of them that they regarded Gen. Cushing with perfect detestation. It seems they have taken the first opportunity to give expression to this feeling at home. On Saturday week, the Massachusetts regiment being in Boston, an entertainment was given them at Faneuil Hall, Cushing being present as an invited guest. In the course of the entertainment he undertook to make a speech, and the scene that ensued is thus described by the Atlas:

This was the signal for a scene of uproar and confusion, which lasted until Gen. Cushing got through with his speech. On rising to speak the confusion was so great that he could not be heard. There were cries of "put him out," hisses and other unmistakable signs of disapprobation. Cheers were called for Col. Wright and Maj. Andrews. The latter officer was cheered quite heartily, and we understand that he is quite a favorite with the regiment. Amid all this confusion, Gen. Cushing stood firm and unmoved facing the chairman. The chairman tried repeatedly to make silence, and reminded those present of the motto, "strike but hear." It had no effect. Gen. Cushing, however, commenced his speech, and in a sort of a dumb show got through with it. He concluded with a sentiment in honor of the memory of Major Webster and others who had died. While he was speaking a number of the volunteers tried to leave the hall, but were prevented. The scene was one deeply humiliating to the officer whom it was intended to disgrace and insult. The cause of it may be made public hereafter.

The Boston Mail gives the following items of the charges brought against Gen. Cushing by the volunteers:

At Vera Cruz, the volunteers appeared in proper dresses which they wore away from Boston. An order came from Gen. Cushing requiring every man to doff his suit, and don the uniform of the regular army. To this requisition they demurred, but the General's orders were imperative, and whoever refused to bow to them was ordered to be shot. The grievance was not so much in exchanging their comfortable clothing for a garb more befitting a soldier's station, as the exorbitant prices demanded for them, amounting almost to extortion, and this high price each poor fellow was forced to pay out of his paltry pittance of seven dollars a month.

The Baltimore Sun says:

There are other charges of personal outrage on the volunteers, which are too vulgar for publication, and which seem to be almost impossible.

PROJECTED INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The editor of the New Orleans Delta, who says that he has exclusive access to important sources of information in Cuba, has been stating for some time past that there were strong indications of a projected rebellion in that island against the Spanish Government, and that the authorities were exercising the strictest watchfulness to keep it down. According to the Delta of the 23d ult., the matter was near coming to a crisis a few weeks ago. That paper makes the following statement, which it says is from a reliable source:

The 24th of June last was fixed upon by the friends of independence in Cuba, as the day on which the people were to revolt against Spanish authority, and to declare in favor of the independence of the island, and its annexation to the United States! Circumstances occurred (unnecessary to particularize) which prevented the plan of revolt from being carried into effect at the time specified. The project was postponed—not abandoned. In this state of affairs, Don Gabriel Pedro Sanchez informed the Governor of Trinidad of the conspiracy, at the head of which was Gen. Naveiro Lopez, who succeeded in making his escape via Matanzas, on board a vessel bound to the United States. In consequence of the information furnished to the authorities, many arrests were immediately made of men of wealth and station in the island. At the present time, or at all events only a few days ago, as we are informed, Don Jose Maria Sanchez Isaza and Don Jose G. Diaz Vilegas, gentlemen of considerable wealth, were, among others, confined in the fort Principe at Havana, and Don Jose Joaquin Venegas was detained in the fort of Cienfuegos. These prisoners, we further learn are to appear and answer the charges laid against them, before a military commission, of which Col. Christoval Zurita is appointed president. What their fate will be under the mild administration of law by a Spanish military tribunal, we can easily conceive.

We further learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the island, unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic and a person of good fame, and the American consul certifies that he is so. Even then, he must give security for his good behavior.

Frankfort Ky., was for the first time, on the 12th, illuminated with patent gas lights.

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.—The New York Herald says a vote was taken a few days ago among the returned volunteers at Fort Hamilton, and that every one of the privates voted for Gen. Taylor, but a majority of the officers voted for Gen. Cass. This will be found the case generally—the "office-holders" are for Cass, and the "people" for Taylor.

GEN. CASS CORNERED.—We copy the following from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

Gen. Cass has tried his best not to commit himself on the great question of internal improvements. But he is the clumsiest dodger in the loco loco ranks. In his reply to the Chicago Convention letter, he informed that body that "circumstances would prevent his attending." At Cleveland, Judge Wood thrust at him the very pointed inquiry whether he was, or was not, opposed to internal improvements?—Gen. Cass replied that "the noise and confusion that prevailed would prevent his being heard upon the momentous subject!"

If he had stopped there, all would be well. But he added—"I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the National Democratic Convention. I declared that to be the close of my political profession."

Here's a clue of the mystery. In the letter thus referred to, Gen. Cass says:

"I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly as I improve them cordially."

Now, then, what say those resolutions upon this subject? Here is one of them:

"Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

So the dodger is cornered at last! With all his anxiety to evade the questions, he did not succeed. He stepped all around the trap—he put his foot in it after all! He "adheres firmly" to the declaration that the Government has no power to carry on a work of internal improvements! Of course he would follow in the footsteps of James K. Polk, and veto any such bill.

A Paris letter in the New York Tribune purporting to give an inside view of the Parisian revolt, has the following paragraph:

I entered the street; on all the window shutters were written, "Death to thieves." This was done by the insurgents. I inquired of four or five shopkeepers whether they had been pillaged, and I found that not any of them had lost anything. The insurgents respected scrupulously the property of people, and committed not an act of robbery as far as I could learn. I spent an hour in inquiring until I became tired, and left, and did not ascertain one case of theft. The shopkeepers here are as much opposed to the insurgents as in any part of Paris, and would have been very ready to denounce any act of pillage; they seemed grateful for the scrupulous manner in which their property had been respected. Acts of cruelty, useless executions were committed on both sides during the terrible excitement of the conflict; but I am glad to say that low acts of stealing and plunder did not take place. Men do not fight as the insurgents fought merely to steal; it is the fanaticism of an idea, the hatred of class or party only, which can fire men with such desperation, or else some terrible necessity which urges them on.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.—The Whig papers are bawling out that Gen. Cass is opposed to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; a barber like was never got up.—Vermont Age.

Such vulgar assertions seem to be the only weapons left to locofocoism. The Baltimore Resolutions declare that the improvement of Rivers and Harbors by the General Government is unconstitutional, and Cass approves these resolutions. He must, therefore, be opposed to the Lake Harbor and Western River improvements.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.—The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Congress has written to Mr. Van Buren requesting his opinion on the important question of the freedom of the public lands. Mr. Van Buren's reply has been received.—The Young America, the paper which informs us of the reception of the letter, says it is long and that it is decidedly favorable to the views of the Land Reformers. It will first appear in the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY.—We announced yesterday the arrival of this gallant regiment on the Great Western. This regiment was in the battle of Olmstead, and assisted in winning for General Taylor some of his earlier well-deserved laurels. But to go no farther back than this war, the 4th Infantry left Jefferson Barracks to join the "Army of Occupation" under Gen. Taylor on Red River, in May, 1847, and has been in the field since that date. It proceeded to Corpus Christi, Texas, in August, 1847, and has had the good fortune to share in the victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and Garita de San Cosme. A few days before the regiment left for Corpus Christi, Col. Vose, then colonel of the regiment, fell dead while on drill at the Barracks near this city. Since that time it has lost seven officers by death, nine of which were killed in the battle field, as follows:

Lieut. Porter, near Matamoros, May 26, 1846; Capt. Page, May 27, at Palo Alto; Lt. Cochrane, May 9th, at Resaca de la Palma; Lieut. Haskins, Sept. 27th, at Monterey; Lt. Graham, Sept. 21st, at Monterey; Lt. Woods, Sept. 21st, at Monterey; Lieut. Rodgers, Sept. 13th, 1847, at Chapultepec; Lieut. Smith, Sept. 14th, at the City of Mexico; Lt. Ridgely, Oct. 1847, near Atlixco.

In addition to the officers killed, Capt. H. Prince and Lt. Lincoln were severely wounded at Molino del Rey, and Brevet Col. Garland, in the city of Mexico.

The regiment has been in tents near eleven years out of the last fourteen. Its old flag is much cut up by ball holes—grape shot having passed through it some thirty times at Monterey. It was rolled round the staff at the time. At Molino del Rey it was shot down three times, and the same number on the 13th of September on the San Cosme road.—N. O. Pic., 23d ult.

HURRICANE IN PRUSSIA.—A tempest occurred at Bromberg on the 18th of June, the phenomena and effects of which were remarkable: "Masses of electrical fire like broad sheets or clouds of flame, encircled the steeples, towers and chimneys—now blazing with lurid splendor—now giving way to total darkness, and then reappearing with brighter effulgence. So loud was the rolling and bursting of the thunder, so overwhelming, the rushing force of the wind, so like the rattling of catapaults, the hissing downfall of the rain, that we could neither hear nor see the terrible effects of this awful phenomena until it pleased Providence to command and end. Then a fearful sight met our eyes. It created no surprise that, with such a hurricane, whole roofs of buildings should be wrenched from their places, chimneys hurled down, and hundreds of windows torn from their fastenings, this was almost natural; but great was our surprise and grief to discover that the noblest ornaments of our city, our two lofty towers with their cupolas, were literally hurled from their foundations and buried deep in the earth. No one knew of this misfortune; for loud as must have been the crash of the falling towers, the noise was overcome by the uproar of the elements, and the deafening echoes of the incessant thunder.—Bromberg has the appearance of a place shattered by an earthquake; but God be praised, no lives are lost, and although the surrounding crops are prostrate, they may recover."

THE ATMOSPHERIC CHURN.—The New York city press seems to be in ecstasies with the atmospheric churn, and the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus holds forth on the subject:

SOMETHING NEW FOR FARMERS.—I have just been witnessing the operation of a new Churn, which I think worthy of the attention of farmers, or indeed of any family that keeps a good milk cow. It is called the "Atmospheric Churn," and the invention I believe comes from Illinois; though I understand the principle, applied in a somewhat different mode, is used in England. The churn consists of a square box, about fifteen inches square, having an upright shaft or dash of about an inch diameter in the centre. This shaft is a hollow metallic cylinder, through which the atmosphere is conducted near the bottom of the cream. A hollow metallic cross-piece is attached to the lower end, much flattened, to admit of rapid motion through the cream. The upper end of the shaft is attached to a cog-wheel, and a person turns it by a crank, as he would a house coffee mill, and with as much ease. The shaft whirls rapidly, the cream is driven from it and from the cross piece at the bottom by the centrifugal force, the atmosphere air follows through the tube and circulates constantly through the cream. The churn being square also, serves to break the cream more rapidly than if it were round. They first put in six quarts of milk—fresh new milk—and gentlemen held their watches to note the time. In seven minutes butter began to appear, and in ten minutes the churning was stopped and about a quarter of a pound of butter taken out. The milk that was left seemed even richer and more delicious than before the churning. The churn was now emptied and four quarts of not very thick cream put into it. This was churned five minutes by the watch, and the churn was opened and two pounds and a quarter of excellent butter taken out, leaving as before rich and excellent milk in the churn. The cream used, as well as the milk, was fresh and sweet; had they been older or a little sour the butter would have been extracted from them in less time. The whole affair patent and all, cost, I believe, from \$3 to \$4. A person who possesses a cow and the atmospheric churn may certainly, so far as fresh butter is concerned, be the most independent man alive. He need not set his clock going so early as he does his coffee-mill in the morning. It will be time enough if he begins to churn when the cook begins to put the buckwheats on the griddle. One may almost "cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bane imagination of (such) a feast."

ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A few nights since a romantic affair took place between a gentleman belonging to the navy, and a young lady to whom he had become attached.—The latter is the niece of a wealthy gentleman residing on Brooklyn Heights, and is likely to be his heir. It appears that the motives of the gentleman, who had concluded to elope with the young lady, were suspected by her friends. The time and place were arranged, but the uncle became aware of the plan, and while the lover and his friends were hovering about the house, they received a polite invitation from the uncle to come in the front door, in a straightforward way. After this was done, the uncle stated to his niece that if she was determined to marry against his wish, and at the expense of the fortune he intended to leave her, she might do so, and the ceremony could take place immediately beneath his roof. The niece and the gentleman at once accepted the offer, and were married on the spot.—N. Y. Tribune.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.—The Faculty, solicitors of giving students every opportunity of instruction, will commence Lectures on the 1st MONDAY in October, both in the College and Hospital. On the 1st MONDAY in November the established College course commences, and terminates 1st March.

JOHN S. SHOTWELL, M. D., Anatomy.  
R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., Chemistry.  
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Mat. Med. and General Pathology.  
M. B. WRIGHT, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.  
JOHN P. HARRISON, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

On the 1st MONDAY in October, the Dissection Rooms will be opened under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy, and his assistant, JOHN DAVIS, M. D., Demonstrator.

Terms: Matriculation \$5; Hospital \$5; Dissection Ticket \$10; and each Professor's Ticket \$15. au 1 JOHN P. HARRISON, Dean.

Livery Stable.—THE undersigned have associated themselves together in the Livery Stable Business, and solicit a share of public patronage. Their Stable is on the river, where they can at all times be found, ready to wait upon the public. They intend to keep good stock, and their charges shall be in accordance with the times. au 1 JAMES WHITE, S. C. JOHNSON.

MEDICAL.—DR. C. S. WEEVER, (of the late firm of Trafton & Weaver,) Physician and Surgeon, office on the corner of Fifth and Vine streets, a few doors above the Exchange hotel. au 2

MEDICAL NOTICE.—Dr. C. S. WEEVER, successor to Trafton and the friends of the late Dr. William Trafton, and the public generally, that he has, in order to be near his residence, exchanged offices with Dr. Geo. B. Walker, and may now be found at the office on the corner of First and Vine streets, at all business hours, except when absent on professional duties.

To his friends and acquaintances, Dr. Weaver has only to say that he will be happy to serve them at all hours day or night with the same zeal and fidelity as he has heretofore done; and for a compensation as low as that required by any well read Medical gentleman in Evansville.

To those not personally known to Dr. W. he begs leave to say that he has for three years a Pupil, and for nearly four years a partner of the late Dr. Wm. Trafton, during his pupilship he enjoyed the advantages of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and the Marine Hospital and subsequent those of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia where he graduated in 1844 and where he also enjoyed the benefit of attendance of the Blockley Hospital, and at Wills Hospital for the blind and lame.

Dr. Weaver's residence is on Second street, first door below the Rev. Mr. Dodge Church, Person calling at the office will always find some one there at all hours day or night. au 2

State of Indiana, Vanderburgh County, ss. In the Probate Court Vanderburgh County, in vacation July 27th, A. D. 1848.

James T. Walker, adm'r of Joseph Finney, Petitioner deceased, vs. au 1

Unknown heirs of said Joseph Finney, &c., &c. au 1

AND now at this time to wit, July 27, 1848, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, in pursuance of the order of the said Court, do hereby certify that the said Joseph Finney, deceased, and appearing from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in the Clerk's office, aforesaid, that the unknown heirs of the said Joseph Finney deceased are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said unknown heirs to appear on or before the calling of this cause at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Evansville on the second Monday in August next and show cause if any they have or can show, why the real estate of the said Joseph Finney deceased should not be sold and made assets in the hands of the said administrator for the payment of his debts, and demands outstanding against said estate. au 1

CHARLES HARRINGTON, J. B. HART, E. H. FAIRCHILD.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—It will be seen by the above that the undersigned have become successors to the house of Harrington, Hannah & Co., under the firm of Harrington, Crane & O'Reilly, will continue the Forwarding and Commission business at the old stand, with the same Wharf Boat and other business facilities of the late firm, and ask of the merchants and traders of the Wabash and Green river countries to extend to us their patronage as liberally as they did to our predecessors, pledging ourselves to give to the business at all times our best personal attention, and in all things to look to the interests of our correspondents, and to use all endeavors in our power to give them entire satisfaction. au 1

CHARLES HARRINGTON, ISAAC A. CRANE, P. G. O'RIELEY.

Notice.—Evansville Stoneware Pottery. H. J. HART having bought the entire interest of Wm. Dean in the above establishment, it will be continued under the firm of R. B. & H. J. Hart, we have a large supply of Ware now on hand which we will warrant sound. Please direct any order at our office on Main Street, at U. J. Hart's Shoe Store, sign of the Mammoth Boot, where they will be attended to in the most punctual manner. We would solicit the patronage of all those dealing in our line. (Jy 28) R. B. & H. J. HART.

ROPE STORE.—20 Bales hemp Packer Yarn, 18 doz. do No 1 Beards, 37 lbs. Cotton Twine, 1 box Indigo, 1 box Madder, 1 do Salarsun, 1 do Alum, 10 bags Lagura Coffee, 20 bags Nails. For sale by G. VENNEMAN, & CO. au 1

FIRST WARD ELECTION.—NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the Episcopal School House in the 1st Ward of the city of Evansville on Monday the 14th day of August next. Hiram Nelson is nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. John the Stowack, late Councilman of said ward. By order of the Common Council. au 1 J. J. CHANDLER, City Clerk.

State of Indiana Vanderburgh County ss. Vanderburgh Circuit Court, in vacation July 27, 1848.

John Shanklin, Samuel Orr, Daniel Woolsey, Amos Warner, and Charles Jones, Trustees of the Evansville Presbyterian Church, and Congregation.

James G. Jones, Silas Stephens, Jane E. Scantlin, James Scantlin, Jr., Robert M. E. Stephens, Henry C. Stephens, Salaria Evans, John P. Evans, Daniel Evans, R. Evans, Benjamin S. Evans, Samuel Shannon, Louisa Shannon, Martha Jones, John Jones, James King, Elijah King, William King and Elizabeth King.

AND now at this time to wit, July 27, 1848, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the said Probate Court of Vanderburgh County, in pursuance of the order of the said Court, do hereby certify that the said John Shanklin, Samuel Orr, Daniel Woolsey, Amos Warner, and Charles Jones, aforesaid, that the unknown heirs of the said John Shanklin, and Elizabeth King, above named are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore notice is hereby given to the said John Shanklin, Samuel Orr, Daniel Woolsey, Amos Warner, and Charles Jones, to appear on or before the calling of this cause at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Evansville on the fourth Monday in September next, and show cause if any they have or can show, why the real estate of the said John Shanklin, and Elizabeth King, should not be sold and made assets in the hands of the said administrator for the payment of his debts, and demands outstanding against said estate. au 1

DISOLUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John H. Birt and Amos Woodworth is dissolved, by said Woodworth breaking his contract. Those indebted to the firm will therefore prepare to settle only with the undersigned. Jy 12 JOHN H. BIRTH.

JUST received by steamer Tempest, 50 Bbls Whiskey, 10 " Linsed Oil, 5 " Lard Oil, 175 Kgs White lead, 50 Bbls Coal Oil, 20 " Starch. au 1

ALLIS & HOWES Water at. PETER SCOTT, Printer, Exchange Hotel. Jy 26m